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THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

Tennessee Department of Employment Security
Data for August 1989

Ned Ray McWherter, Governor
Rayburn A. Traughber, Commissioner

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NEW PUBLICATIONS BY RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

QUARTERLY REPORTS

Occupations in Demand at Tennessee Department of Employment Security

This report lists, by Dictionary of Occupational Title (DOT) code and title, those occupations with 10 or more job openings received by Tennessee Department of Employment Security local offices during the quarter. Average hourly wages are given when available, and the Service Delivery Areas having 10 or more job openings are also shown.

ANNUAL REPORTS

Tennessee's High School Graduates

This report contains information derived from a survey of high schools in Tennessee indicating the number of graduates, the number continuing their education, and the number entering the labor force. It also contains the number of high school and 12th-grade dropouts.

INTEGRATION OF THE DIARY AND INTERVIEW CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEYS

Comprehensive information on how various groups of U.S. consumers spend their money was recently released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The data are the first to provide a complete picture of consumer spending by integrating the results of the Diary and Interview portions of the Bureau's Consumer Expenditure Survey.

The integrated data from the BLS Diary and Interview surveys provide a complete accounting of consumer expenditures and income, which neither survey component alone is designed to do. Some expenditure items are collected only in either the Diary or Interview survey. For example, only the Diary survey collects detailed food expenditures, personal care items, postage, housekeeping supplies, and nonprescription drugs. The Diary does not, however, collect data for expenditures on overnight travel, or information on reimbursements, as the Interview does. Examples of expenditures for which reimbursements are subtracted include those for medical care, automobile repair, construction repairs, alterations, and maintenance of property.

When data were available from both survey sources, the more reliable of the two was selected as determined by statistical methods. As a result, some estimates were selected from the Interview survey and others from the Diary survey. The data in this release are not comparable to those which show information from the Interview survey separately from the Diary survey. A bulletin with integrated data for 1984, 1985, and 1986 will be published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics later this year and will include a complete list of the source selection by component.

Among the findings for the year 1987 are the following:

On the average, about 65 percent of consumer expenditures went for food, housing, and transportation. However, the lowest 20 percent of consumers, as ranked by income, spent 70 percent of their total on these components, and upper income consumers spent 60

percent. Single-parent households and younger consumers, who tend to be in the lower income groups, also spent about 70 percent for these components.

Average annual expenditures rose about 2.3 percent from 1986 to 1987, about the same amount as a year earlier. Above average increases were registered for food, apparel, and personal care products and services.

Consumers' transportation expenditures dropped 5 percent in 1987 due to decreases in vehicle purchases and in gasoline and motor oil expenditures. A 13.5 percent decrease in vehicle purchases in 1987 followed an increase of the same magnitude in 1986. Gasoline and motor oil expenditures decreased despite a 4 percent increase in gasoline prices as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). As a share of total expenditures, transportation declined slightly from 20.3 percent to 18.8 percent.

Food expenditures began to rise in 1987, up 6.3 percent from 1986, after showing almost no change a year earlier. Food away from home expenditures continued to increase at a faster rate than food at home, rising 7.6 percent compared to a 5.3 percent increase for food at home. As a share of total expenditures, food rose from 14.4 percent in 1986 to 15 percent in 1987. Prior to 1987, expenditures on food had been declining as a share of total expenditures.

Expenditures on retirement, pensions, and Social Security contributions rose 2.6 percent, less than in earlier periods. A rise in Social Security taxes, resulting from the increase in the wage base for Social Security, was offset somewhat by a decrease in contributions to Individual Retirement Accounts. The proportion of expenditures remained the same between 1986 and 1987.

PERCENTS OF TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURES, 1984-87[1]

Item	1984	1985	1986	1987
Total expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	15.0	14.8	14.4	15.0
Food at home	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.6
Food away from home	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.4
Housing	30.4	30.2	30.6	31.0
Apparel and services	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.9
Transportation	19.6	19.5	20.3	18.8
Vehicles	8.3	8.7	9.8	8.3
Gasoline and motor oil	4.8	4.4	3.8	3.6
Other transportation	6.5	6.4	6.7	6.9
Health care	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.6
Personal insurance and pensions	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.9
Life and other personal insurance	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Retirement, pensions, and social security	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.7
All other[2]	15.6	16.2	15.4	15.7

[1]Data in this table are not comparable to those in previously issued news releases which show information from the Interview survey separately from the Diary survey.
[2]Includes alcoholic beverages, entertainment, personal care, reading, education, tobacco and smoking supplies, miscellaneous expenditures, and cash contributions.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES OF ALL CONSUMER UNITS AND PERCENT CHANGES, CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX CHANGES, 1986 TO 1987

Item	1986	1987	Percent change CE Survey	CPI
Number of consumer units (in thousands)	94,044	94,150	0.1	
Income before taxes[1]	$25,460	$27,326	7.3	
Income after taxes[1]	23,172	24,871	7.3	
Average number of persons in consumer unit	2.6	2.6		
Average age of reference person	46.7	47.0		
Average number in consumer unit:				
Earners	1.4	1.4		
Vehicles	2.0	2.0		
Children under 18	0.7	0.7		
Persons 65 and over	0.3	0.3		
Average annual expenditures	$23,866	$24,414	2.3	
Food	3,448	3,664	6.3	4.1
Food at home	1,993	2,099	5.3	4.3
Cereal and bakery products	275	299	8.7	3.5
Meat, poultry, fish & eggs	562	572	1.8	5.7
Dairy products	251	274	9.2	2.5
Fruits and vegetables	320	356	11.3	8.9
Other food at home	554	598	7.9	1.0
Food prepared on trips	31	31	0.0	
Food away from home	1,455	1,565	7.6	4.0
Alcoholic beverages	271	289	6.6	2.7
Housing	7,292	7,569	3.8	
Shelter	3,979	4,154	4.4	
Utilities, fuels & public services	1,645	1,671	1.6	-1.1
Household operations	354	371	4.8	1.9
Housekeeping supplies	316	341	7.9	3.0
Housefurnishings & equipment	998	1,032	3.4	1.4
Apparel and services	1,346	1,446	7.4	4.4
Transportation	4,842	4,600	-5.0	3.0
Vehicle purchases	2,338	2,022	-13.5	3.7
Gasoline and motor oil	915	888	-3.0	4.0
Other vehicle expenses	1,342	1,417	5.6	5.0
Public transportation	248	273	10.1	3.5
Health care	1,135	1,135	0.0	6.6
Entertainment	1,149	1,193	3.8	3.3
Personal care products & services	303	330	8.9	2.9
Reading	140	142	1.4	3.4
Education	314	337	7.3	7.8
Tobacco products & smoking supplies	230	232	0.9	7.1
Miscellaneous	522	562	7.7	
Cash contributions	746	741	-0.7	
Personal insurance & pensions	2,127	2,175	2.3	
Life & other personal insurance	292	294	0.7	
Retirement, pensions, social security	1,834	1,881	2.6	

[1]Income values are derived from "complete income reporters" only.

Husband-wife families with oldest child 18 years or over had the highest level of expenditures for education, as expected, since older dependent children are often college students. This family type also had the largest increase in education expenditures from 1986 to 1987, 25 percent, compared with an average increase of 7.3 percent for all consumers.

Expenditures, income, and family characteristics classified by occupational group of the reference person are show on in the table below. This is the first time expenditure data classified by occupational group have been published from the ongoing survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

OCCUPATION OF REFERENCE PERSON

Annual Average Expenditures and Characteristics of All Consumer Units, 1987

			Wage and salary earners					
	All consumer units	Self-employed workers	Total	Managers & professionals	Technical, sales, & clerical workers	Service workers	Construction workers & mechanics	Operators, fabricators and laborers
Number of consumer units (in thousands)	94,150	6,554	61,911	20,084	16,422	6,262	6,692	12,450
Avg. income before taxes[1]	$27,326	$32,372	$32,257	$44,232	$29,607	$18,551	$30,549	$24,796
Avg. number of persons in consumer unit	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.0
Avg. age refer. person	47.0	49.1	39.8	40.8	39.4	40.4	38.9	39.0
Avg. number of earners	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8
Avg. number vechicles	2.0	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.6	2.7	2.3
Percent of homeowners	62.2	78.6	59.7	67.3	55.7	44.0	65.9	57.1
Average expenditures	$24,414	$30,291	$27,477	$34,782	$26,343	$18,726	$26,568	$22,144
Food	3,664	4,477	3,954	4,524	3,824	3,082	3,913	3,678
Alcoholic beverages	289	388	335	392	361	235	332	265
Housing	7,569	9,116	8,354	10,835	8,010	5,937	7,624	6,426
Apparel and service	1,446	1,560	1,664	2,256	1,688	1,160	1,353	1,123
Transportation	4,600	5,035	5,428	6,348	5,233	3,740	5,822	4,841
Health care	1,135	1,658	1,002	1,223	999	657	983	835
Entertainment	1,193	1,507	1,413	1,820	1,366	858	1,546	1,028
Personal care products and services	330	385	356	437	384	233	292	290
Reading	142	180	153	217	146	82	133	106
Education	337	380	429	718	380	228	286	208
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	232	226	254	197	238	242	337	332
Miscellaneous	562	1,118	593	711	513	319	806	530
Cash contributions	741	1,355	736	1,214	625	411	523	387
Personal insurance and pensions	2,175	2,905	2,806	3,892	2,575	1,540	2,617	2,096

[1] Components of income are derived from "Complete income reporters" only.

Requests for information about the survey results may be addressed to the Office of Prices, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washinton, D.C. 20212.

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

COUNTY	AUGUST 1988	AUGUST 1989	COUNTY	AUGUST 1988	AUGUST 1989
Anderson	5.3	5.0	Lauderdale	6.6	7.2
Bedford	7.3	5.8	Lawrence	18.8	14.3
Benton	7.1	4.6	Lewis	8.7	6.0
Bledsoe	4.0	3.1	Lincoln	6.6	5.7
Blount	5.2	6.9	Loudon	5.3	6.0
Bradley	5.6	4.0	Macon	10.8	6.5
Campbell	10.9	9.8	Madison	6.1	4.4
Cannon	11.3	10.3	Marion	9.7	7.1
Carroll	8.3	6.4	Marshall	4.4	3.2
Carter	6.5	5.7	Maury	9.7	4.6
Cheatham	3.0	2.7	McMinn	6.5	5.2
Chester	7.3	4.5	McNairy	7.9	6.2
Claiborne	7.0	5.7	Meigs	9.6	7.3
Clay	4.3	2.9	Monroe	7.1	9.6
Cocke	10.5	11.1	Montgomery	7.2	5.8
Coffee	6.5	6.6	Moore	6.5	4.6
Crockett	6.0	5.0	Morgan	8.2	7.7
Cumberland	6.1	6.2	Obion	5.2	4.2
Davidson	4.1	3.5	Overton	10.5	5.9
Decatur	8.1	8.6	Perry	8.3	5.9
DeKalb	9.0	8.1	Pickett	12.7	6.5
Dickson	6.0	5.4	Polk	12.2	8.8
Dyer	5.5	3.9	Putnam	4.6	5.2
Fayette	7.4	5.3	Rhea	11.3	6.9
Fentress	9.2	9.4	Roane	5.5	6.4
Franklin	6.3	5.2	Robertson	6.4	3.7
Gibson	8.9	8.0	Rutherford	6.8	5.1
Giles	10.2	6.2	Scott	11.3	8.6
Grainger	6.5	6.8	Sequatchie	7.9	5.7
Greene	8.3	5.5	Sevier	4.0	5.5
Grundy	9.6	10.0	Shelby	5.1	4.2
Hamblin	7.1	5.2	Smith	6.2	4.4
Hamilton	5.5	4.4	Stewart	9.6	4.6
Hancock	6.1	4.0	Sullivan	5.4	3.9
Hardeman	6.6	4.8	Sumner	6.5	4.6
Hardin	8.2	6.7	Tipton	5.9	5.1
Hawkins	5.7	4.9	Trousdale	4.2	3.4
Haywood	9.7	9.7	Unicoi	4.9	5.7
Henderson	8.0	5.1	Union	5.8	5.3
Henry	9.3	5.0	Van Buren	5.3	6.0
Hickman	9.2	4.5	Warren	7.6	12.6
Houston	13.4	6.8	Washington	5.1	3.6
Humphreys	13.4	8.0	Wayne	12.2	10.3
Jackson	10.9	5.6	Weakley	5.0	4.0
Jefferson	5.0	6.5	White	5.8	9.1
Johnson	11.8	10.0	Williamson	2.8	2.4
Knox	4.8	4.8	Wilson	5.3	3.9
Lake	6.7	3.7			

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	August 1988				Revised July 1989				Preliminary August 1989			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate
U.S.[1]	123,396,000	116,737,000	6,659,000	5.4	126,238,000	119,502,000	6,736,000	5.3	125,444,000	119,092,000	6,352,000	5.1
TENNESSEE[2]	2,358,900	2,218,800	140,100	5.9	2,386,800	2,273,000	113,800	4.8	2,391,300	2,272,200	119,100	5.0
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS[2]												
CHATTANOOGA	213,400	201,500	11,900	5.6	216,700	206,900	9,800	4.5	217,700	207,300	10,400	4.8
JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL	215,400	203,100	12,300	5.7	217,500	207,600	9,900	4.6	217,500	207,800	9,700	4.5
KNOXVILLE	288,500	274,200	14,300	5.0	287,000	273,400	13,600	4.7	287,400	272,100	15,300	5.3
MEMPHIS	448,100	424,700	23,400	5.2	453,700	435,300	18,400	4.1	456,800	436,800	20,000	4.4
NASHVILLE	521,500	496,700	24,800	4.8	519,900	502,400	17,500	3.4	519,600	500,100	19,500	3.8

[1]Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0.2 percentage points.

[2]Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

Tennessee's unemployment rate for August was 5.0 percent, an increase of two-tenths of a percentage point over July. The unemployment rate was one-tenth of a percentage point lower than the national rate of 5.1 percent and was nine-tenths of a percentage point lower than August a year ago when the rate was 5.9 percent.

Record level employment occurred in services, which reached 446,000, and paper which was up to 21,000. From July to August, employment increased in local government by 4,700 due to schools opening in some areas. Apparel was up by 1,700, and construction increased by 1,400 over last month.

From August of last year, major employment increases were experienced in services, up by 8,800, with the major growth occurring in business and health services. Although construction increased on a monthly basis, more than 3,400 jobs were lost annually.

Statewide, the unemployment rate decreased in 42 counties, increased in 47 counties, and remained the same in six counties. Williamson County at 2.4 percent, up from 2.0 percent, reported the state's lowest county unemployment rate. Lawrence County at 14.3 percent, down from 15.1 percent, recorded the highest county unemployment rate.

STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT* (in thousands)

Industry	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989	Net Change Aug. 1988 to Aug. 1989	Net Change July 1989 to Aug. 1989
TOTAL	2,064.7	2,069.7	2,082.2	17.5	12.5
Manufacturing	509.4	508.5	512.3	2.9	3.8
Durable Goods	251.1	251.8	252.9	1.8	1.1
Lumber & Wood Products	19.8	19.5	19.4	-0.4	-0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	28.2	28.2	29.1	2.9	0.9
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	14.9	15.0	15.1	0.2	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	15.3	15.1	15.1	-0.2	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	42.5	41.4	41.6	-0.9	0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	37.7	37.9	37.9	0.2	0.0
Electrical & Electronic Machinery	38.8	39.6	39.6	0.8	0.0
Transportation Equipment	33.7	32.4	32.4	-1.3	0.0
Instruments & Related Products	9.7	10.2	10.3	0.6	0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	12.6	12.6	12.4	-0.2	-0.2
Nondurable Goods	258.3	256.7	259.4	1.1	2.7
Food & Kindred Products	40.2	39.5	39.7	-0.5	0.2
Meat Products	8.4	8.7	8.9	0.5	0.2
Dairy Products	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Tobacco	1.1	1.0	1.0	-0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	22.5	21.5	22.0	-0.5	0.5
Knitting Mills	11.2	10.3	10.4	-0.8	0.1
Yarn & Thread Mills	2.5	2.4	2.5	0.0	0.1
Apparel	64.4	62.1	63.8	-0.6	1.7
Paper	19.9	20.7	21.0	1.1	0.3
Printing & Publishing	35.7	35.9	35.9	0.2	0.0
Chemicals	38.8	39.9	39.7	0.9	-0.2
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.1
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	25.5	25.9	25.8	0.3	-0.1
Leather & Leather Products	9.4	9.4	9.7	0.3	0.3
Nonmanufacturing	1,555.3	1,561.2	1,569.9	14.6	8.7
Mining	6.9	6.3	6.5	-0.4	0.2
Construction	98.5	93.7	95.1	-3.4	1.4
Transportation, Communication, & Public Util.	110.9	111.0	110.9	0.0	-0.1
Trade	491.3	493.2	493.8	2.5	0.6
Wholesale Trade	123.0	122.9	123.2	0.2	0.3
Durable Goods	70.8	71.0	71.2	0.4	0.2
Nondurable Goods	52.2	51.9	52.0	-0.2	0.1
Retail Trade	368.2	370.3	370.6	2.4	0.3
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	14.8	14.8	14.7	-0.1	-0.1
Retail General Merchandise	53.1	53.2	53.5	0.4	0.3
Food Stores	62.0	63.5	63.4	1.4	-0.1
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	42.8	43.1	42.9	0.1	-0.2
Apparel & Accessory Stores	20.1	20.0	20.3	0.2	0.3
Furniture & Home Furnishings	14.1	13.8	13.8	-0.3	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	119.3	119.6	119.6	0.3	0.0
Miscellaneous Retail	42.0	42.3	42.4	0.4	0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	105.0	107.0	106.6	1.6	-0.4
Banking	29.4	30.3	30.2	0.8	-0.1
Insurance Carriers	24.1	24.3	24.2	0.1	-0.1
Services	437.2	445.0	446.0	8.8	1.0
Hotels & Other Lodging	32.6	32.5	32.4	-0.2	-0.1
Personal Services	27.8	28.2	28.2	0.4	0.0
Business Services	93.5	96.6	97.1	3.6	0.5
Health Services	140.5	143.6	143.9	3.4	0.3
Hospitals	67.5	69.6	69.8	2.3	0.2
Government	305.6	305.0	311.0	5.4	6.0
Federal	62.3	60.7	61.2	-1.1	0.5
State & Local	243.3	244.3	249.8	6.5	5.5
State	71.2	72.9	73.7	2.5	0.8
Local	172.1	171.4	176.1	4.0	4.7

*Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

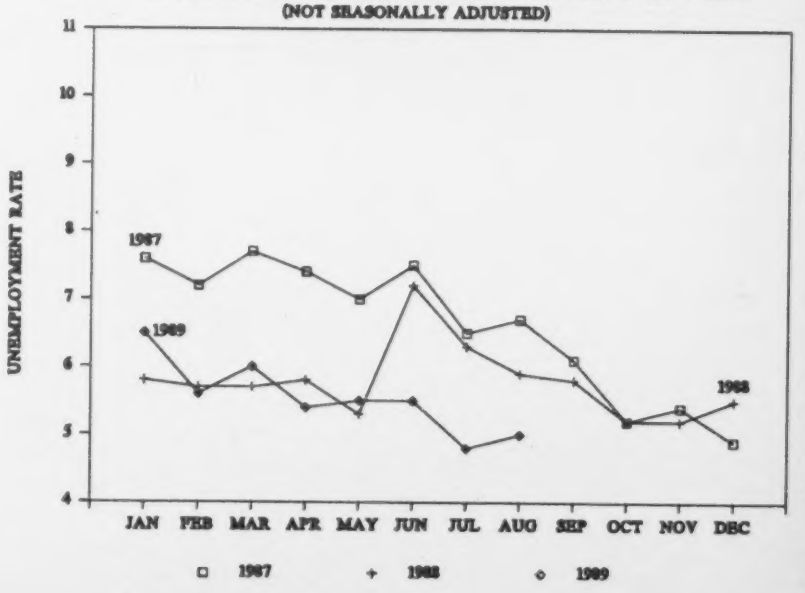
Numbers may not add due to rounding.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — TENNESSEE

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989
All Manufacturing	$368.74	$374.03	$375.97	41.2	40.7	41.0	$8.95	$9.19	$9.17
Durable Goods	393.23	389.37	394.00	41.7	40.9	41.3	9.43	9.52	9.54
Lumber & Wood Products	265.23	251.37	258.71	42.1	39.9	41.0	6.30	6.30	6.31
Furniture & Fixtures	290.51	287.96	318.77	39.1	37.3	39.5	7.43	7.72	8.07
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	528.35	521.56	555.22	44.7	44.2	46.0	11.82	11.80	12.07
Primary Metal Industries	506.44	488.92	490.73	44.0	42.7	41.8	11.51	11.45	11.74
Fabricated Metal Products	420.73	423.15	428.69	43.2	40.9	41.3	9.97	10.50	10.38
Machinery	375.25	392.81	383.52	40.7	41.7	40.8	9.22	9.42	9.40
Instruments & Related Products	414.20	389.35	402.66	43.6	40.6	41.9	9.50	9.59	9.61
Nondurable Goods	345.17	357.54	358.16	40.8	40.4	40.7	8.46	8.85	8.80
Food & Kindred Products	338.35	342.86	333.96	39.9	40.1	39.9	8.48	8.55	8.37
Textile Mill Products	289.98	314.50	316.92	40.5	41.8	41.7	7.16	7.56	7.60
Apparel Products	210.00	221.36	224.26	37.5	38.1	38.4	5.60	5.81	5.84
Paper & Allied Products	496.75	515.25	519.49	45.2	45.0	46.3	10.99	11.45	11.22
Chemical & Allied Products	477.85	514.51	492.75	42.4	43.2	41.2	11.27	11.91	11.96
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	424.56	434.16	443.21	41.3	40.2	41.0	10.28	10.80	10.81
Leather & Leather Products	251.93	244.05	250.40	41.3	38.8	40.0	6.10	6.29	6.26

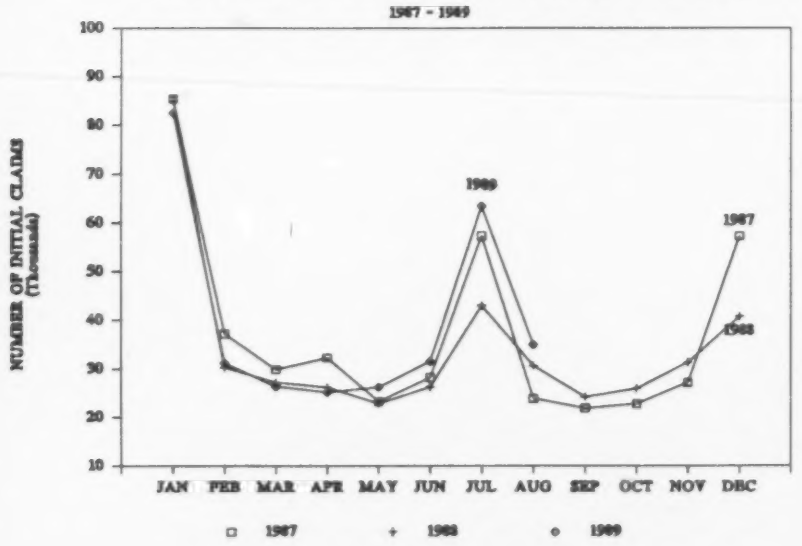
TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 1987-1989

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

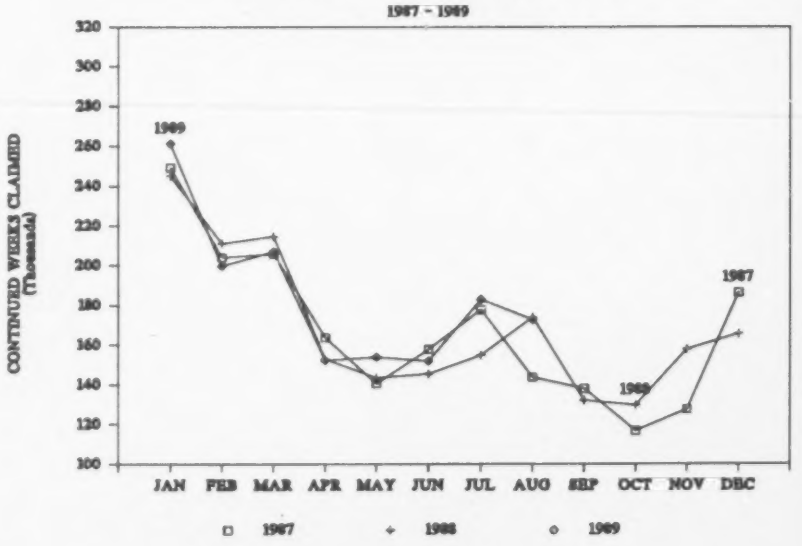


STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS



MONTHLY UI WEEKS CLAIMED



STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

CLAIMS	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989
Initial Claims	30,615	63,445	34,937
Continued Weeks Claimed	174,118	183,060	172,870
Nonmonetary Determinations	4,451	4,248	4,735
Appeals Decisions	1,121	1,015	1,159
Lower Authority	949	784	1,016
Higher Authority	172	231	143
Hearings-Other States	0	0	0
BENEFITS			
Amount Paid	$16,775,511	$16,107,151	$15,884,143
Benefit Weeks Paid	152,457	145,216	147,741
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$106	$108	$110
First Payments	11,837	18,630	11,996
Final Payments	3,675	3,498	3,233
Average Weeks Duration	11	12	11
Trust Fund Balance	$572,110,147	$621,187,325	$649,932,353

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES:	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989
Benefits Paid	$1,057,333	$797,995	$814,151
Benefit Weeks Claimed	6,091	4,509	4,568
Initial Claims	1,536	561	539
Continued Weeks Claimed	7,004	4,805	4,943
Appeals Decisions	34	21	16
FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL:			
Benefits Paid	$242,512	$174,652	$186,161
Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,734	1,185	1,251
Initial Claims	233	222	248
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,905	1,322	1,364
Appeals Decisions	2	6	5

CHATTANOOGA MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment in the Chattanooga MSA increased by 900 jobs to 200,200 from July to August. This figure was 4,800 greater than the August 1988 level of 195,400. Manufacturing employment inecreased slightly by 100 jobs over the month with the largest increase reported in all other durable goods (+200). Nonmanufacturing employment increased by 800 jobs over the month with the largest increase reported in services (+600).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989	Net Change Aug. 1988 to Aug. 1989	Net Change July 1989 to Aug. 1989
TOTAL	195.4	199.3	200.2	4.8	0.9
Manufacturing	47.3	47.9	48.0	0.7	0.1
Durable Goods	17.6	17.6	17.7	0.1	0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	1.1	1.1	1.0	-0.1	-0.1
Primary Metal Industries	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	4.3	4.1	4.2	-0.1	0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.0	2.1	2.0	0.0	-0.1
All Other Durable Goods	5.7	5.9	6.1	0.4	0.2
Nondurable Goods	29.7	30.3	30.3	0.6	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	7.0	6.8	6.9	-0.1	0.1
Textile Mill Products	12.2	12.7	12.6	0.4	-0.1
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.6	2.7	0.3	0.1
Apparel Products	1.5	1.4	1.4	-0.1	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	2.2	2.1	2.1	-0.1	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.6	3.7	3.7	0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	1.2	1.6	1.6	0.4	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	148.1	151.4	152.2	4.1	0.8
Mining	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	8.2	8.8	8.9	0.7	0.1
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	9.3	9.2	9.1	-0.2	-0.1
Trade	45.4	45.2	45.4	0.0	0.2
Wholesale Trade	10.6	10.8	10.8	0.2	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	6.7	6.8	6.9	0.2	0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.0	4.0	3.9	-0.1	-0.1
Retail Trade	34.8	34.4	34.6	-0.2	0.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12.6	13.0	13.0	0.4	0.0
Services	38.1	40.2	40.8	2.7	0.6
Government	33.8	34.3	34.3	0.5	0.0
Federal	9.9	9.1	8.9	-1.0	-0.2
State & Local	23.9	25.2	25.4	1.5	0.2
State	5.4	5.8	5.9	0.5	0.1
Local	18.5	19.4	19.5	1.0	0.1

Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

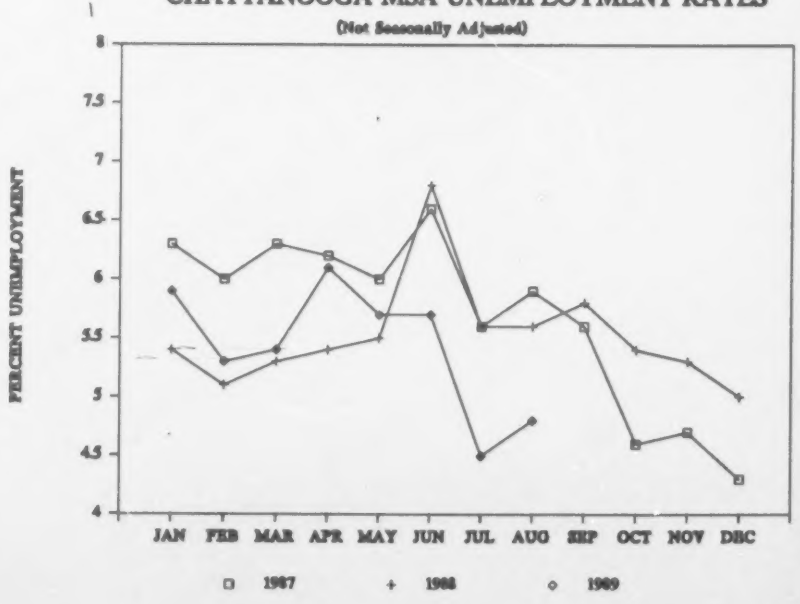
* The Chattanooga Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker counties in Georgia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **CHATTANOOGA MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989
All Manufacturing	$364.19	$349.44	$350.70	43.3	41.6	41.7	$8.18	$8.40	$8.41
Durable Goods	394.51	374.51	386.54	43.4	41.2	41.5	9.09	9.09	9.29
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	390.31	393.16	404.25	46.3	45.4	46.2	8.43	8.66	8.75
Iron & Steel Foundries	444.58	430.01	407.89	48.7	44.7	41.9	9.52	9.62	9.73
Fabricated Metal Products	505.63	431.25	479.86	45.8	37.5	41.8	11.04	11.50	11.48
Machinery, Except Electrical	523.16	458.10	537.47	44.6	41.0	46.9	11.73	11.10	11.46
Nondurable Goods	331.25	332.69	328.08	43.3	41.9	41.9	7.65	7.94	7.83
Textile Mill Products	307.49	319.47	312.57	46.1	46.3	45.3	6.67	6.90	6.90
Knitting Mills	232.41	255.64	267.33	38.8	41.6	42.5	5.99	6.16	6.29
Paper and Allied Products	496.77	487.19	504.95	48.7	46.8	49.7	10.18	10.41	10.16
Chemicals and Allied Products	481.95	432.90	378.20	41.8	39.0	38.4	11.53	11.10	10.35

CHATTANOOGA MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment in the Tri-Cities MSA increased by 500 jobs to 165,000 from July to August. This figure was 2,400 greater than the August 1988 level of 162,600. Manufacturing employment remained stable over the month at 55,200 with no industry reporting a change greater than 100. Nonmanufacturing employment increased by 500 jobs over the month to 109,800 with the largest increases reported in local government (+300) and services (+200).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989	Net Change Aug. 1988 to Aug. 1989	Net Change July 1989 to Aug. 1989
TOTAL	162.6	164.5	165.0	2.4	0.5
Manufacturing	53.4	55.2	55.2	1.8	0.0
Durable Goods	21.7	22.5	22.4	0.7	-0.1
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	2.2	2.0	2.1	-0.1	0.1
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	2.2	2.3	2.2	0.0	-0.1
Machinery and Trans. Equipment	11.0	11.5	11.4	0.4	-0.1
All Other Durable Goods	3.9	4.3	4.3	0.4	0.0
Nondurable Goods	31.8	32.7	32.8	1.0	0.1
Food & Kindred Products	2.4	2.5	2.5	0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	2.5	2.4	2.5	0.0	0.1
Apparel Products	4.3	4.5	4.5	0.2	0.0
Paper & Allied Products and Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	6.0	6.0	6.1	0.1	0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.5	17.3	17.2	0.7	-0.1
Nonmanufacturing	109.2	109.3	109.8	0.6	0.5
Mining	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0
Construction	7.3	7.6	7.7	0.4	0.1
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
Trade	37.2	36.6	36.6	-0.6	0.0
Wholesale Trade	7.0	6.9	6.9	-0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	30.2	29.7	29.7	-0.5	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5.4	5.6	5.5	0.1	-0.1
Services	29.9	30.3	30.5	0.6	0.2
Government	22.7	22.4	22.7	0.0	0.3
Federal	4.6	4.3	4.3	-0.3	0.0
State & Local	18.1	18.1	18.3	0.2	0.2
State	4.5	4.6	4.6	0.1	0.0
Local	13.6	13.4	13.7	0.1	0.3

Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

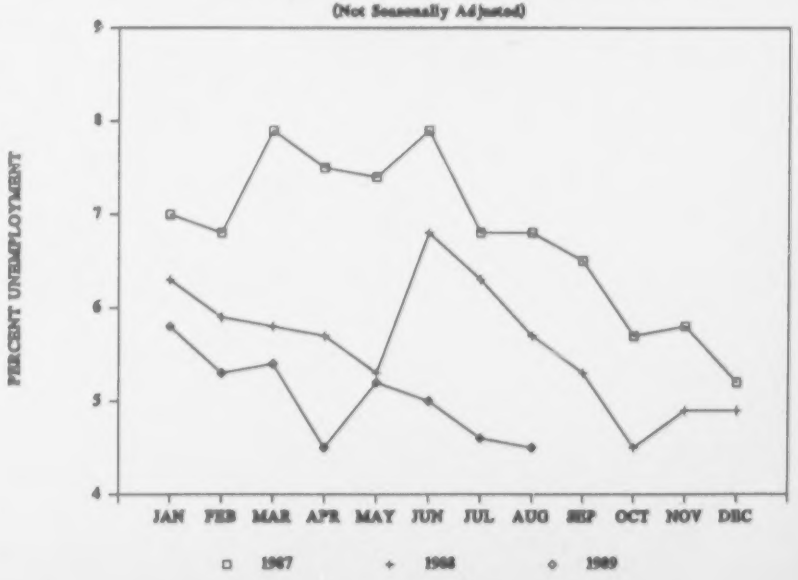
* The Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Carter, Hawkins, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Washington counties in Tennessee and Scott County, Washington County, and Bristol City in Virginia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989
All Manufacturing	$404.80	$419.13	$400.28	42.7	42.9	42.0	$9.48	$9.77	$9.53
Durable Goods	374.48	387.19	378.01	42.7	43.8	43.6	8.77	8.84	8.67
Fabricated Metal Products	460.70	419.71	411.94	42.5	47.0	47.9	10.84	8.93	8.60
Machinery & Trans. Equip.	388.51	412.72	395.47	42.6	44.0	42.8	9.12	9.38	9.24
Nondurable Goods	424.30	440.34	415.14	42.6	42.3	40.9	9.96	10.41	10.15
Food & Kindred Products	338.04	367.08	434.15	37.8	39.9	45.7	8.89	9.20	9.50
Apparel	217.49	233.60	253.13	40.5	43.1	44.8	5.37	5.42	5.65

TRI-CITIES MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



KNOXVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment in the Knoxville MSA decreased by 600 jobs to 259,000 from July to August. This figure was 3,800 less than the August 1988 level of 262,800. Manufacturing employment decreased slightly by 100 jobs over the month with the largest decrease reported in all other durable goods (-200). Nonmanufacturing employment decreased by 500 jobs over the month with the largest decreases reported in retail trade (-300); services (-200); and finance, insurance, and real estate (-200). This was offset by a seasonal increase in construction of 300 jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989	Net Change Aug. 1988 to Aug. 1989	Net Change July 1989 to Aug. 1989
TOTAL	262.8	259.6	259.0	-3.8	-0.6
Manufacturing	54.3	52.0	51.9	-2.4	-0.1
Durable Goods	31.7	30.5	30.3	-1.4	-0.2
Lumber & Wood Products	1.9	1.8	1.7	-0.2	-0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	3.0	3.3	3.4	0.4	0.1
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	1.8	1.7	1.7	-0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.1	2.3	2.3	0.2	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	23.0	21.4	21.2	-1.8	-0.2
Nondurable Goods	22.7	21.5	21.6	-1.1	0.1
Food & Kindred Products	4.2	4.3	4.2	0.0	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	2.7	2.0	2.0	-0.7	0.0
Apparel Products	9.5	9.1	9.3	-0.2	0.2
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	3.1	3.0	3.0	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.1	3.1	-0.1	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	208.5	207.6	207.1	-1.4	-0.5
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	13.6	11.5	11.8	-1.8	0.3
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	10.4	10.2	10.2	-0.2	0.0
Trade	66.3	66.9	66.6	0.3	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	15.3	15.0	15.0	-0.3	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	9.2	9.1	9.1	-0.1	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	6.0	5.9	5.9	-0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	51.1	51.9	51.6	0.5	-0.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	9.7	10.0	9.8	0.1	-0.2
Services	58.2	59.8	59.6	1.4	-0.2
Government	48.5	47.5	47.4	-1.1	-0.1
Federal	7.7	6.2	6.1	-1.6	-0.1
State & Local	40.8	41.3	41.3	0.5	0.0
State	19.7	20.1	20.1	0.4	0.0
Local	21.1	21.2	21.2	0.1	0.0

Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

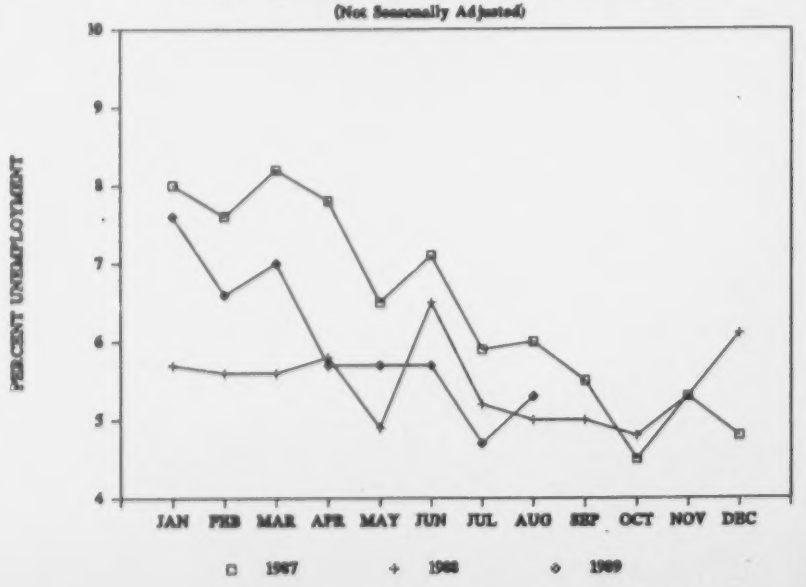
* The Knoxville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **KNOXVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989
All Manufacturing	$365.02	$355.42	$355.42	40.2	39.1	39.1	$9.08	$9.09	$9.09
Durable Goods	436.82	420.02	416.57	42.7	41.3	40.8	10.23	10.17	10.21
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	358.19	360.45	366.46	35.8	40.8	40.9	8.06	8.90	8.96
Machinery, Except Electrical	434.16	430.58	474.74	42.8	46.6	41.0	9.91	9.24	9.14
Nondurable Goods	268.63	270.78	276.38	36.9	36.2	36.9	7.28	7.48	7.49
Food and Kindred Products	311.83	319.15	301.44	41.8	43.9	40.3	7.46	7.27	7.48
Textile Mill Products	257.28	234.85	229.60	39.4	35.0	33.7	6.53	6.71	6.81
Apparel	234.08	241.40	256.28	35.2	36.3	37.8	6.65	6.65	6.78

KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



MEMPHIS MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment in the Memphis MSA increased by 3,000 jobs to 442,900 from July to August. This figure was 6,800 greater than the August 1988 level of 436,100. Manufacturing employment increased by 500 jobs over the month with the largest increases reported in paper products (+300) due to seasonal factors and apparel (+200) due to a recall. Nonmanufacturing employment increased by 2,500 jobs over the month with the largest increases reported in local government (+1,900) due to seasonal factors and services (+400).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989	Net Change Aug. 1988 to Aug. 1989	Net Change July 1989 to Aug. 1989
TOTAL	436.1	439.9	442.9	6.8	3.0
Manufacturing	56.1	55.2	55.7	-0.4	0.5
Durable Goods	24.1	23.6	23.6	-0.5	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1	0.0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	1.1	1.0	1.0	-0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	1.8	1.7	1.7	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	5.7	5.2	5.2	-0.5	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	4.8	4.7	4.7	-0.1	0.0
Electrical & Electronic Machinery	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	6.2	6.5	6.5	0.3	0.0
Nondurable Goods	32.0	31.6	32.1	0.1	0.5
Food & Kindred Products	8.0	7.6	7.5	-0.5	-0.1
Bakery Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Apparel Products	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.1	0.2
Paper & Allied Products	7.4	7.6	7.9	0.5	0.3
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	5.4	5.4	5.5	0.1	0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	7.3	7.4	7.4	0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.1	1.9	1.9	-0.2	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	380.0	384.7	387.2	7.2	2.5
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	19.2	18.9	18.9	-0.3	0.0
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	41.1	41.8	41.8	0.7	0.0
Trade	117.7	120.5	120.7	3.0	0.2
Wholesale Trade	36.2	36.5	36.6	0.4	0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	22.4	22.4	22.5	0.1	0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.8	14.1	14.1	0.3	0.0
Retail Trade	81.5	84.0	84.1	2.6	0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	25.1	26.0	26.0	0.9	0.0
Services	107.4	110.5	110.9	3.5	0.4
Government	69.4	66.9	68.8	-0.6	1.9
Federal	18.3	18.5	18.6	0.3	0.1
State & Local	51.1	48.4	50.2	-0.9	1.8
State	12.7	12.8	12.7	0.0	-0.1
Local	38.4	35.6	37.5	-0.9	1.9

Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

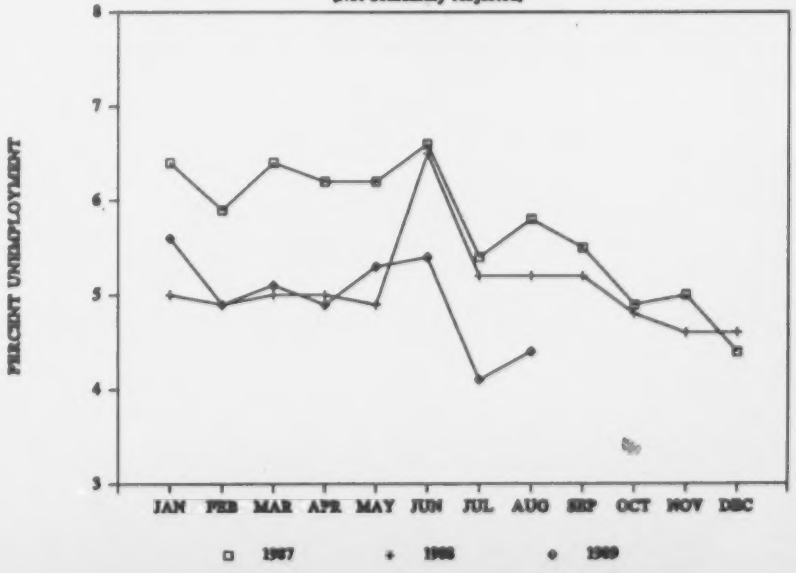
* The Memphis Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Shelby and Tipton counties in Tennessee and Crittendon County in Arkansas.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **MEMPHIS MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989
All Manufacturing	$383.49	$404.63	$394.32	42.8	43.0	42.4	$8.96	$9.41	$9.30
Durable Goods	360.22	368.72	359.28	41.3	41.9	41.2	8.48	8.80	8.72
Lumber and Wood Products	231.90	246.77	242.25	41.5	42.4	42.5	5.59	5.82	5.70
Furniture and Fixtures	283.04	245.09	261.44	48.8	41.4	41.9	5.80	5.92	6.24
Nondurable Goods	415.48	435.49	426.30	44.2	43.9	43.5	9.40	9.92	9.80
Food and Kindred Products	359.97	371.51	366.75	42.2	42.9	43.6	8.53	8.66	8.83
Paper and Allied Products	479.62	474.14	468.86	47.3	44.9	45.7	10.14	10.56	10.26
Chemicals and Allied Products	509.76	527.63	494.16	45.8	46.9	43.5	11.13	11.25	11.36

MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



NASHVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment in the Nashville MSA decreased by 800 jobs to 476,800 from July to August. This figure was 1,200 less than the August 1988 level of 478,000. Manufacturing employment decreased by 200 jobs over the month with the largest decrease reported in machinery (-200) due to a layoff. Nonmanufacturing employment decreased by 600 jobs over the month with the largest decrease reported in retail trade (-800).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989	Net Change Aug. 1988 to Aug. 1989	Net Change July 1989 to Aug. 1989
TOTAL	478.0	477.6	476.8	-1.2	-0.8
Manufacturing	89.9	89.5	89.3	-0.6	-0.2
Durable Goods	50.9	48.9	48.6	-2.3	-0.3
Lumber & Wood Products	2.3	2.6	2.6	0.3	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	4.1	4.2	4.2	0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	8.8	8.2	8.2	-0.6	0.0
Machinery	16.2	16.3	16.1	-0.1	-0.2
Transportation Equipment	11.1	8.8	8.8	-2.3	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	8.4	8.8	8.7	0.3	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	39.0	40.6	40.7	1.7	0.1
Food & Kindred Products	7.3	7.5	7.6	0.3	0.1
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.2	0.1
Apparel Products	3.4	3.6	3.6	0.2	0.0
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	14.1	14.2	14.1	0.0	-0.1
Petroleum & Rubber	5.0	5.7	5.7	0.7	0.0
Leather & Leather Products	1.9	1.8	1.9	0.0	0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	5.6	6.0	5.9	0.3	-0.1
Nonmanufacturing	388.1	388.1	387.5	-0.6	-0.6
Mining	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.1
Construction	28.0	28.3	28.4	0.4	0.1
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	24.1	24.0	23.9	-0.2	-0.1
Trade	118.4	116.2	115.7	-2.7	-0.5
Wholesale Trade	30.6	30.8	31.1	0.5	0.3
Wholesale Durable Goods	18.6	18.2	18.3	-0.3	0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	12.0	12.6	12.8	0.8	0.2
Retail Trade	87.7	85.4	84.6	-3.1	-0.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.4	34.0	33.9	-0.5	-0.1
Services	120.4	120.1	119.9	-0.5	-0.2
Government	62.0	64.8	64.9	2.9	0.1
Federal	10.1	10.4	10.3	0.2	-0.1
State & Local	51.9	54.5	54.6	2.7	0.1
State	22.4	23.9	24.0	1.6	0.1
Local	29.5	30.6	30.6	1.1	0.0

Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

* The Nashville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **NASHVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989	August 1988	July 1989	August 1989
All Manufacturing	$431.80	$414.53	$416.56	41.4	40.6	41.0	$10.43	$10.21	$10.16
Durable Goods	444.44	419.35	413.83	40.7	40.4	40.1	10.92	10.38	10.32
Nondurable Goods	411.40	408.18	421.73	42.5	40.9	42.3	9.68	9.98	9.97
Food and Kindred Products	432.48	423.30	396.34	42.4	41.5	40.3	10.20	10.20	9.81
Printing and Publishing	452.40	423.53	478.40	43.5	41.0	44.1	10.40	10.33	10.78

NASHVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)